JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, (reaswed every morning, and to be published in the morning and aftersoon editions,) at the proprietor not responsible for errors in manuscript, the proprietor not responsible for errors in manuscript, THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT is open throughout

he night ING of all kinds executed beautifully, and with PRINTING of all kinds executed beautifully, and with

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OTHELLO-LES JARDI-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-HENRY IV-COCK-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square. Lady Lyons-Mosm in California-Tom and James.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street.—Domney AND MECHANICS' HALL, Broadway, near Broome.—Chris-SOCIETY LIBRARY, Broadway-New ORLEANS SERE-

ZOOLOGICAL HALL, Bowery.-VAN AMBURGE & Co.'s CHINESE MUSEUM, 553 Broadway.—CHINESE CURIOSI-

MINERVA ROOMS-MONS. ADRIEN.-MAGIC AND PRILE-No. 200 BROADWAY .- Col. FREMONT'S NONDESCRIPT.

New York, Wednesday, April 18, 1849.

European News.

Twelve days later intelligence from Europe, by the Europa at Halifax, will be due to-morrow morning. In the meantime, however, the Sarah Sands, with three days later, may arrive at this

Highly Important from Canada.

The news from Canada is deeply important. We refer our readers to our Montreal correspondence, giving an account of the first steps in the organiza tion of a movement that may lead to vast results in those previnces. The tone of the late English journals has convinced the Canadians that the British government will not interfere in the local legislation, nor will the Queen veto the appropriation for the rebellion losses. It is now expected every day that Lord Elgin will return the bill with his signature attached to it. Canada is now in the beginning of a great crisis.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE-SPASMS OF THE Socialists.-The agitation and effervescence naturally resulting from the conflict of opinion amongst opposing factions, in the political and philoso phical arenas of the French republic, appear to puzzle some of our wise journalists in these latitudes. In these collisions of adverse sects and parties, certain philosophers, among whom the great mileage reformer is prominent, affect to discern only the omens of coming disaster. They do not seem to understand that this excitement is natural and healthy; that, by and by, the extreme violence of opinion will subside, and a system of peace and order be educed from the chaos. Undoubtedly, the administration of Louis Napoleon are surrounded by difficulties of considerable magnitude. They came into power at a period when the aspect of affairs was very formidable and threatening. They have, however, thus far sustained themselves with a creditable degree of ability and wisdom.

A great deal of the clamor which has been raised against the new administration in France, has proeeded from the socialists. The leaders and organs of this sect would have us believe that they constiute a most influential portion of the French people. If we were to believe the Tribune, socialism the high road to supreme France. A new correspondent of that journal, M. Jules Lechevalier, writes a flaming account of the triumphant progress of his sect-states that the "army is becoming socialist,"and throws out sundry oracular hints about some great revolution that is at hand, which overturn the existing order of things, and establish the principles of socialism for ever. making France a perfect garden of Eden, into which no insinuating serpent will be permitted to intrude. Now, all this is gross exaggeration. The socialists are a most inconsiderable body in France. both in point of numbers and influence. They consist of a few thousands of the lowest class of operatives in Paris and some of the other large cities, numbering altogether, perhaps, four hundred thousand out of the eight millions of voters in France. They are about as important in that republic as the Mormons, or other small sects, who cherish all sorts of vagaries and absurdities, are in the United States. The great mass of the voters of France are agriculturists, entirely opposed to the tenets of the socialists.

The system of socialism, as broached and taught by Fourier, Cabet, Greeley, Lechevalier, and others, is a combination of atheism and false philosophy. It presents certain features attractive enough to illiterate and coarse minds; but it is so full of absurdity, folly, and impiety, that it only excites the abhorrence and pity of those who reverence religion, and really desire the welfare of their fellow men. The only plan to reform society is to reform the individuals of whom it is composed, by subjecting each to that salutary process of selfculture and discipline which Christ and his apostles inculcated. But the plain, simple, unassuming system of Christianity, to which we owe every thing that is estimable in our civilization, laws, and social arrangements, is not the thing for your cunning fellows, who affect all sorts of eccentricities in order to catch the vulgar and impose upon uneducated minds. These chaps always have some grand scheme on hand by which eyerybody is to be made rich and comfortable, and the world converted into a paradise. But neither here nor in France can they ever amount to more than a small and harmless sect of knaves and silly

THE NEW YORK POLICE AND THE ROBBERT OF THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS .- The disagreement of the jury in the Criminal Court at Washington, in the case of Shuster, accused of robbing the Patent Office, has caused a great deal of talk among police circles in this community. Various comments are made upon this singular result, and particularly upon the fact that the jury stood seven for acquittal and five only for conviction. Every body admits that the most incompetent and most incomprehensible mismanagement in the arrest and subsequen proceedings, lies at the foundation of this lame and

impotent conclusion.

What ought to be done to catch the rest of these rascals, and to punish them ? Ought not the feder ral government to demand a rigid examination of the New York police, upon their proceedings in this singular mystery? Ought not the Mayor of New York to institute an immediate inquiry into this matter, and particularly to ascertain what has become of the chief robber of these jewels that is, Jim Webb, who is the great Mogul of the concern

It may be remembered that Jim Webb, Tom Hand, or Shuster, were designated as the robbers among the police circles of this metropolis long before either of them was caught. The matter was talked over among the knowing ones; but the first

distinct movement leading to their arrest, was made by officer Bowyer, who caught Jim Webb, we believe, in Jersey City, and brought him over to the Tombs here, where he was confined for several days. Thus far Bowyer, the police officer, wen to work like a man of common sense; straight ahead, without any mystery. By some mysterious apparatus, however, Webb was taken in hand by other persons, who popped up their heads in various ways, and now it seems he has escaped altogether, for we have not heard of his whereabouts What, we ask, has become of Webb ately How did he get out of the hands of the authorities here, to whom he was delivered up by Bowyer? The whole affair seems to have been strangely managed-in its progress, in the escape of Webb, as well as in the bungling trial at Wash ington, the weakness of the evidence, the disagree ment of the jury, and the general mystification which prevails over it all in reference to the share

of New York in the business. We urge again, and we call again upon the Mayo to institute an inquiry as to the whereabouts of Jim Webb. We call, also, upon the government at Washington to turn over a new leaf, and to probe the whole of this mysterious business to the bottom. Where is Jem Webb? Can any body tell where

Jem Webb is ? CURIOUS OPERA DEVELOPEMENT-LETTER FROM MR. FRY.—We find in the Boston Atlas a very naive and interesting epistle from Mr. Fry, manager of the late Opera at the Astor Place Theatre, developing some new and curious facts in the geological formation of the late opera season among the delectable haut ton of Boston. This letter will be found in another part of this day's journal, accom panied by the very name and appropriate remarks of the editor of the Boston Atlas. The letter of Mr. Fry and the remarks of the Atlas writer dove tail into each other most beautifully, most exactly and most mathematically, like a streak of black and a streak of white.

We begin to sympathise very deeply with Mr. Fry, notwithstaneing his hostilily to us, but we cannot cry our eyes out. He has been a very unhappy-very unfortunate man in opera speculations, beyond all doubt or peradventure. But whose fault is it? In this city, accord ing to his own showing, he sunk fourteen thousand dollars in attempting to furnish the fashionables up town with an elegant, accomplished, and aristocratic amusement, altogether unapproachable, save by the exclusive few subscribers, and excluding all the rest of the world as outside barbarians. Now from his recent letter to Boston, we find his losse: among the Boston fashionables amount to over four thousand dollars, besides his incurring the personal inconvenience of being held up to the world as delinquent to his engagements, merely because he had not the time to raise a few hard dollars to pay the balance due his chorus singers. What his losses in Philadelphia may have been, or his profits, we have not yet seen, from any authentic statement made by Mr. Fry himself. Thus it appears that the New York haut ton cost \$14,000-Boston, only \$4,000—Philadelphia, unknown. This is certainly "too much pork for a shilling."

We really begin to be sorry for Mr. Fry's bad success, deprecating the unhappy advisers who have led him astray; but yet inquiring how comes he to have made all these losses? It is generally understood that his receipts per month, during the last opera season, in this city, were considerably more than the receipts for the same space of time at the previous season, under the management of Sanguirico and Patti. Many persons who have analysed Mr. Fry's statements, declare that, with a different system of management, he might have made both ends meet together at the close of the season, without loss to himself or to his friends. These critics assert that his troupe was too nume rous for economical service; his orchestra also was too numerous, and his chorus singers were in the same category. They also say that, in fact, with a good working opera troupe, throughout all the departments, he might have carried on the concern last season at one-third of the expense, in stead of being plunged into the wasteful expendiure which such unnecessary crowds of singers musicians, and other artists caused him. To obviate the results of this bad method in his management, he attempted to get up "extra nights," in order that he might meet these extra and unnecessary expenses. But here was the great error which society of New York, which considers itself as good as the exclusives, or flash portion, would patronize any opera, under such distinctions as subscription nights and extra nights established

and caused all his contre-temps between himself, his artists, the public, and the independent press. We understand that Mr. Fry has already ventured to re-engage the theatre for the next season, for the same purposes. This is a bold act. But perhaps he is right, if the experience of the past has taught him how to correct his steps or the future. It is also said that Mr. Max Maretzek will be sent out the coming summer to Europe, for the purpose of engaging fresh artists in the Old World. We doubt much the policy of this movement. There are already artists enough and in great abundance, in this city, of the first rank in their profession; and if any recruits should be brought across the Atlantic on the approaching season, there will be an attempt to get up a rival Italian Opera, at some other theatre in the city. We hope Mr. Fry, if he has not gathered dollars by his past experience as a manager of Italian Opera has yet, however, managed to pick up a little wis dom to guide his career for the future. We are sorry for his misfortunes, and hope he will mend.

between different orders of society. This was

one of the great, the fundamental errors of his

whole management, which led to all his difficulties.

What can we do for him? TERRIBLE UPROAR ABOUT THE SPOILS-REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS .- Certain portions of the newspaper press, principally of the partizan class, are rapidly running into a tremendous excitement about removals and new appointments now taking place, under the auspices of General Taylor's cabinet. The office holders are not more excited than the office beggars. The first are terribly reluctant to give up the speils of the kitchen-the latter are furiously hungry to stay their stomachs, after a twenty years' abstinence. It is quite amusing to see the tears of the office holders, which they are shedding in all directions, at relinquishing the spoils, and the groans of the office beggars, at the dilatory progress of the cabinet in ousting the present incumbents.

Yet in the midst of this general scramble and excitement between the out-going and the in-coming politicians, there are now and then particular cases which deserve special notice. Mr. Stubbs, who has long been the chief clerk in the State Department, under various administrations, has been at last removed. He has published a very moderate and pathetic statement of his removal, in one of the Washington papers. So far the cabinet have executed nothing beyond their duty in the removals hitherto; but we rather think Mr. Clayton must have been too much influenced by external pres sure, or he would not have thrown out of employ ment, at his advanced age, so worthy a man as Mr. Stubbs, who, for twenty years, has given satisfaction to all parties. It seems that Mr. Webster insisted, for some personal reasons, upon his removal; and perhaps Mr. Clayton may not have been able to resist so resolute and determined a man as Mr. Webster, especially considering the importance of his situation and the value of his services in the Senate.

But we think Mr. Clayton and General Taylor should give some situation to Mr. Stubbs in some other department, or see if something could not be done for him elsewhere. Among all the removals thus far made by the cabinet, this is the only one which seems to call for decided regret, and we really hope that General Taylor will do something

for poor Stubbs, a worthy man, and now in the vale of years, and no longer capable of commencing life anew. This removal from the State Department ought to gratify the vengeance of Mr. Webster sufficiently, and we have no doubt that distinguished Senator will now feel as comfortable after this event as he did after the morning when he made that famous speech in Massachusetts, in which he announced the nemination of a certain famous old hero "as a nomination not fit to be made."

FROM St. CROIX .- We learn from Captain Van Gilder, who arrived yesterday, from St. Croix, that there had been little or no rain for the last six months, and that the crops have suffered much in consequence. See ship news for marine matters.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

The Weather.—Yesterday was indeed a spring da and the genial rays of the sun seemed to throw a healthful influence over all nature. For several day previous old winter sent his chilling blast over the city, and spring seemed to have taken her flight. The fitful gusts of sn.w, and the cold north wind, with the hiting frost, gave a sudden check to vegetation, and caused to be enwrapped in heavy furs the fairy forms that are wont in apringtime to perambulate the sunny side of Broadway. But with yesterday the welcome truant spring returned, and again the heavy robes of winter disappeared. The fair daughters of Gotham appeared in all their gay and lovely attire; the parks and places were filled with children, sporting upon the half-seared grass, but a few days since so green and flourishing. During the whole day, not a cloud intervened to hide the brightness of the god of the morning, and his warming influence continued until the western horizon hid his face. The evening was cool, but without an indication of a return to the late unpleasant weather.

Ansiversant of the Ordhan Astrum Society.—The

without an indication of a return to the late unpleasant weather.

Arsiversary of the Orphan Asylum Society.—The forly-third anniversary celebration of the New York Orphan Asylum Society came off yesterday, at the Apollo Saloon, the proceedings of which were attended with considerable interest. The spacious saloon was filled with ladies, who seemed to be foremost in the charitable work of making happy the fatherless children, one hundred and thirty in number, occupied an elevated stage at the rear end of the saloon, and being neatly dressed, were joyous and happy. The ceremonies were opened by reading a portion of Scripture, after which Rev. Weston read the annual report of the Society. The expenditure of the Society for the last year amounted to \$7.387 48. leaving \$1,400 unpaid. Mr. Weston spoke at length upon the resignation of Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, for many years the first directress of the institution, and who with untiring seal watched over its interest with unabated devotion. The excreises of the children in the various branches of education was then gone through with, many of whom displayed a talent which, if cultivated under the same salutary influence under which they have begun, will make them ornaments to the age in which they live. After the closing of the ceremonies, a large amount of money, as donations, was handed in, for which the ladies in charge smilled their hearty thanks. Many of the children under this society are the orphans of those who, seeking a home among strangers, have fallen victims to death, and the cherished objects of their lives have found an asylum where they may be properly cared for, and be fitted for the business of future life.

DEFARTERE OF MOSES G. LENNARD, ESQ., FOR California.—A large number of the friends of Moses G.

fallen victims to death, and the cherished objects of their lives have found an asylum where they may be properly cared for, and be fitted for the business of fature life.

Departure of Moses G. Leonard, Esq., for California.—A large number of the friends of Moses G. Leonard, Esq., late Alms House Commissioner, accompanied him as far as Sandy Hook yesterday, on the way to California. The steemboat Stranger was chartered for the special purpose, and, at one o'clock P.M., they started from Fler No. 1 North River. Among those who accompanied Mr. L., were several members of the Common Council, who, from their daily sifficial intercourse with that gentleman, had formed for him a lasting friendship and esteem. The best feeling pervaded the whole company, and it was not until the Crescent City stopped her engine for the Stranger to approach and put Mr. Leonard on board, that the feelings which overpower the strong man burst forth, and though the loud huzzas rent the air, many friends wept that their social circle should lose one who had contributed so much to their pleasures and enjoyments. In the management of the department over which he had control he displayed great business tact, and especially among the orphan children, at Randall's island, he was looked upon as a friend-father. He goes from our midst without an enemy, and the earnest and involuntary desire of every one is that prosperity may be his portion.

Funds in the Court of Chancery.—We understand that Judge Edmonds attempted, last year, to procure a full statement of the funds deposited in the Court of Chancery, but was, in a measure, prevented, by the fact that they were under the control of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in Albany, But now that the law has re-transferred the funds to this city, and put them into the hands of the City Chamberlain, the Judge has again resumed that task, and has ordered a full statement of those deposits made out, which will probably be published as soon as it shall be completed.

Marked, Ann Gore to California.—Quife

Man Dog.—A mad dog was killed yesterday afternoon in Centre street, by pouring alcohol down his throat.

Man Doc.—A mad dog was killed yesterday afternoon in Centre street, by pouring alcohol down his throat. By the way, the season is approaching when the dog war will be revived, and the appearance of this one will be the call to arms of the thousand-and-ten canine annihilators, who, during the last summer, made such havoe among the curs. Would it not be well for the Common Council to have incorporated in the new charter a special act for the establishment of a standing army, who might at any time be called out to quell an insurrection of the dogs, the Major-General of which could also superintend the cleaning of the streets by contract?

Fires.—A fire broke out on Monday evening, in the house at the corner of 12th street and 9th avenue, which was put out with trifling damage. A fire broke out on Monday night, in a wood house, in the rear of No. 174 Seventh street, which was extinguished with little damage. A fire broke out about seven Clock yesterday, morning, in the large four story store No. 63 Liberty street, which did considerable damage before the flames were subdued. The fire originated in the second story, which was ocaupied by Charles Muller as a looking-glass factory. The entire stock of the second story, was destroyed, and a quantity of stock on the 3d floor was severely injured. The damage is probably \$5,000, which was fully insured. The first floor and basement-pare occupied by Alfred North, dry goods dealer, whose stock was completely saturated with water. The damage is supposed to be \$10,000, which was fully insured. The first floor and basement-pare occupied by Alfred North, dry goods dealer, whose stock was completely saturated by Charles Minturn, was damaged to the amount of \$1,500, which was also insured. The first was caused by the upsetting of a spirit gas lamp, used for heating give; and so rapid were the flames that before the alarm could be given the whole room was on fire, but chiefly confined to that part of the house by the promps action of the firemen, who were almost immediately on the

before material damage had been sustained.

Serious Accident.—A girl named Margaret Levy, employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. Murray, at the corner of Brondway and Bleecker street, was on Monday afternoon knocked down in the street, opposite the house where she was employed, by the milk wagen of Mr. Mills, and so seriously hurt that her life is despaired of It was the result of accident, and the owner of the wagen offered everything in his power to relieve the sufferer.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, April 5, 1849.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JUROUS,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF JUROUS,

April 5, 1849.

Henerable the Board of Supervisors,

of the city and county of New York:

Herewith is an account of receipts and expenditures at this office for the last year. The whole amount received is \$6,135.76; the amount expended, including salary of commissioner, is \$2,429.22; leaving an excess of receipts, over expenditures, of \$706.54. Of this amount, \$500 has been paid into the city treasury, through the Chamberlain, as per his receipt filed in the Comptroller's office, and the sum of \$206.54 remains in my hands.

My first object, on assuming the duties of this office, was to lighten the burden of the jury duty heretofore borne by those persons habitually summoned to perform this duty. It had previously reached to about three to five terms per annum for each individual summoned. The number formerly returned by the assessors was about five thousand, of whom less than two thousand were found liable. The amount paid to the assessors for making these returns was \$900 per annum. I instituted a full canvass of the city, and obtained twenty-four thousand names, at a cost of \$743. As directed by law, notice was given through the newspapers employed by the Corporation, for exempts to register themselves at this office. This, in a great measure, they neglected to do. Every effort was made to obviate this difficulty by obtaining returns from the uniformed militia, fire companies, the association of exempt firemen, &c. Still many exemptions remained unrecorded, and could not be obtained until, on being drawn and summoned, the persons claiming them appeared at this office and made their exemption known. In this way, the large list furnished is becoming gradually cleared of exempts; and at the close of the jury year, the 31st of July next, there will remain a clear list of about ten or twelve thousand available names—a number large enough to supply all our courts for one year, calling on each individual but once in that period.

Durin

en greater for the first year than it will be hereafter, has not been greater, indeed less, than that of the nited and inedicious system of former years. My at-

tention has not been mainly directed to making it a source of revenue, at least for the first year; but to lightening the burden of jury duty upon our citisens. Nevertheless, it has yielded to the city treasury the sum of \$500 over and above its expenses; and it is believed that no revenue has ever heretofore been derived from this source. Hereafter, there is reason to expect that the income from this source will be much greater—though revenue, it is considered, should not be a primary object in this connection.

It will be perceived that the sum of \$206.54 is retained in the hands of the commissioner. I infend, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Supervisors, to retain this sum, together with the collections to be made during the present month, to meet the expenses of making the new jury list, to be commenced on the first of next month. Last year I was under advances for this purpose to an amount equal to that accruing during the first five months of the year, besides receiving nothing as salary for that period. As the weight of the expenditure takes place in the first quarter, when the jury list is under preparation; and as, during that time, there is no leisure to make collections, I trust the Board of Supervisors will acquiesce in this arrangement.

The expense of making the next list will be much less than for the last. Still, every year, owing to removals and accessions to our population, this expenditure must be renewed. Nor can it be prevented by making any considerable use of the city directory; as the law requires that the jury list shall be finished and deposited with the county clerk at about the date at which the city directory is annually published.

I have at my command vouchers for all the expanditure actarged, and a complete list of all persons fined, with the amounts annexed—all of which are at the service of your honorable Board.

Reepectually submitted,

Signed,

Commissioner of Jurors.

WM. A. WALKER, Commissioner of Juror

Commissioner of Jurors.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Fitzgerald and Hatfield.

Apail 17.—Kate Hastings and E. Z. C. Judson affair came off at the Court of Special Sessions, on Tuesday morning, when and where Kate made her appearance, to answer to the people of the State of New York, for having committed an assault and battery upon the person of E. Z. C. Judson, on the 4th inst. The affidavit or complaint to which Miss Kate was called to respond, was as follows:—

City and County of New York, ss:—

Edward Z. C. Judson, of the said city, being duly sworn, depsses and says, that as he was walking in Broadway, in company with two gentlemen, this day, he was struck from behind, on the top of his head, a violent blow with some weapon, by a [here occursa very hard epithet,] by the name of Kate Hastings, (who has repeatedly insulted deponent on the public highway,) without any provocation whatever.

Signed, EDW. Z. C. JUDSON.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of April, 1849.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

This paper was endorsed in a most clerkly hand, as follows:—Edward C. Z. Judson vs. Kate Hastings.—As-

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

This paper was endorsed in a most clerkly hand, as follows:—Edward C. Z. Judson vs. Kate Hastings—Assault and Battery—Dated April 4th, 1849—Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor—John Reed, Officer—Filed April 17th, 1849—Bail \$500 to answer—\$500 to keep the peace—Voted April 16th, to lay over by the grand jury.

To all of which was added Kate's consent to be tried by the Court of Special Sessions, in the words following, to wit:—

by the Court of Special Sessions, in the words following, to wit:—

"I hereby waive a trial by jury on this complaint, and demand a trial by the Court of Special Sessions."

This having been in due form complained of, balled, and so forth, Miss Hastings appeared to take the trial which she had "demanded" before the three judges, at the Special Sessions. It had been whispered about that this morning would be the time when the law would avenge itself on its violator, and hence the court room was filled with spectators, who looked as if they were just about to enjoy the denouement of some capital plot. Scores of eyes were turned towards the centre door, as if they sought some expected object. Sundry remarks were made upon the affair which caused all this stir.

"What d'ye think the court will do" said one clderly gent, with a jolly face, and a humorsome twinkle of the eye, to a companion on the floor. "What d'ye think? will they send her up?"

"No., I think not. The grand jury would not find a bill, and egad I like 'em for it. This, d'ye see, will soften the matter down, or I'm no judge of such matters, You see, the treable—Ah, there she comes! That's her with the brown bonnet!" While all around the room might be heard suppressed exclamations—
"There's the gall!"

"Kate Hastings is a commin'!"

"Aint she a screamer?"

"There's the gall!"

"Kate Hastings! is a commin'!"

"Aint she a screamer?"

About half a dozen cyc-glasses were immediately brought into use, a somewhat larger number of spectacles were adjusted. Short persons stood up, because they could not see over the heads of their taller neighbors; and then the tall ones stood up, because they were anxious to get a better view—and, so the whole assembly were at once brought to their feet; and numbers ran up into the gallery, preferring a bird's eye view, to being jostled in a crowd. In fact, so much interest has not, for a length of time, been excited in the court of Special Sessions, as was evinced on this occasion.

Kate came forward, attended by here sion.

Kate came forward, attended by her counsel, A. A. Phillips, Esq. 5he had on a splendid fawn-colored silk dress, and wore a rich broche shawl, with a pearl colored straw hat. She had about her person a profusion of jowelry, chains, watch, bracelets, buckles, pencil head, watch-key, and other like articles of ornament. She came in with a smart, business-like air, and seemed to count despatch.

court despatch.

Rap, rap, rap. "Officers will preserve order," says a voice.
"Sit down, gentlemen! Gentlemen must be seated!"

"Sit down, gentlemen! Gentlemen must be seated!" says the officers.

Now, Mr. Phillips, what is the application you have to make?

Mr. Phillips here came forward, and said, that his client would plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery; but, he wished to call the attention of the court to the indignity which led to the assault, for which purpose he had prepared an affidavit in mitigation, which he would present to the court. This matter had been before the grand jury, for their action, and they, by a vote, had laid the matter over, a sufficient number of the grand inquest not having voted to find a bill against the defendant. Miss Hastings had never attempted to deny that she committed the assault upon Mr. Judson. She was willing to meet the responsibility she had incurred by her act; but not being willing to she had incurred by her act; but not being willing to put the county to expense, had concluded to plead guilty. He here presented the following "affidavit in mitigation."

mitigation."

N. Y. Special Spasions.

Kate Hasings ods. The People
City and County of New York, ss:

Catharine Hastings, the above named defendant,
being duly sworn, deposes and says, that, in a paper
called Ned Buntime's Own, of a recent date, and prior
to the assault complished of in this case, the following
scurrilous attack was published of and concerning
this deponent, as follows:

[Here was inserted the obnoxious article referred to

That the complainant in this case, Edward Z. C. Judson, is notoriously the editor of the said paper, and that he has for a considerable period published similar gross attacks upon deponent, all of which have been calculated to and did arouse the anger of this dependent of the control of the said and the said of the said and the said of the cent against him. Deponent further says, that the decuments marked A and B, which are hereto annexed, [These letters contain expressions too gross and indecent te meet the public gaze in a newspaper, and hence we cannot give them. They were mere blackguard missives couched in the plainest and most indecent terms.] were sent to this deponent, as deponent verily believes by the said E. Z. C. Judson, as his name is subscribed to the one marked A; and portions of the one marked B. are similar to the writing of the one to which his name is signed. Deponent further says, that the chastisement she inflicted upon the said Judson was induced solely by these attacks upon her, and by no other cause. Deponent further says, that she is informed and verily believes the fact so to be, that this case has been presented to the Grand Jury, as appears by an endorsement upon the back of the complaints; and as deponent is informed and believes, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of votes to find a bill against this deponent; and this deponent further saith, that plaints; and as deponent is informed and consequence of there not being a sufficient number of votes to find a bill against this deponent; and this deponent further saith, that it has not been her intention to deny that she inflicted personal chastisement upon the said Judson, and as the Grand Jury are unable to pronounce upon her guilt, she freely admits chastising him, thus saving the county the expense of a trial, under the full impression and belief that the said Judson fully merited even severer punishment than he has received at her kands, in consequence of these scurrilous attacks upon this deponent.

Sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1849.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

Sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1849.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

The Recorder said the court had perused the papers in the case, and had come to the conclusion to impose a fine of six cents on Miss Hastings, and he trusted she would never attack this man again.

When the sentence had been pronounced, Kate very deliberately opened an elegant purse which she held in her hand, and was about to pay the sixpence down at once, but her counsel interposed, saying to her that the amount was merely nominal, and that she might leave it to him to arrange. When the affair was ended, voices were heard all round the room, expressing approbation at the decision of the court. As the prisoner was about leaving the court, she remarked, audibly, that if Judson did not leave her alone in future, if she got at him again, he would not be able to come to court to make a complaint. When she had left, the crowd gradually dispersed, and the court resumed the calendar of the merning.

Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before Judge Sandford.

Arnu 17.—Steadard & Lovering es. The Long Island Railroad Go.—The jury in this cause readered a verdict for the defendants this evening.

Before the Chief Justice.

Broinard et al vs. Allen et al.—This cause was not concluded when the court adjourned.

Supreme Court-Special Term.

APRIL 17.—Seger vs. The North River Insurance Co.—
The plaintiff insured his store and premises at the defendants office for a year, and upon the expiration of
the policy gave notice to renew, but before the policy
was executed the store and stock in trade was burned
dewn, and the defendants refused to complete the
policy. The suit is brought to compel them to make
good the loss. Adjourned.

Court Calendar-This Day.

United States Gircuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

Arms. 17.—Ne cause being ready this morning his Honor adjourned the court. Before doing so, he announced that he would call the argument calendar to-morrow for the last time. On Saturday, he goes to New Haven to hold a Circuit there, and will be absent a week. On the first of May he returns here, and will then take up the jury calendar.

Stferior Court. -96, 97, 110, 114, 115, 123, 129, 1, 11, 82, 44, 117, 138, 144, 107, 57, 58, 59, 37, 78, 3, 24, 28, 87, 23, 89, 78, 109, 101, 102, 103, 105, 122, 10, 14, 54, 1, 50, 68, 84, 74, 118, 28, 67, 36, 146, 120, 422, 23, 147, 133, 71.
Common Pleas.—Part 1st.—291, 293, 3, 5, 7, 25, 29, 31, 39, 41, 51, 53, 55, 57, 63, 71. Part 2d.—106, 110, 115, 34, 16, 12, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 58, 112, 62, 84, 98. TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments. WASHINGTON, April 17-7 P. M.

BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. DEPUTY POSTMASTERS. Henry Rhodes, for Reading, Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Sill, for Erie, Pennsylvania.

S. H. Latham, for Memphis, Tennessee.

William F. Hope, for Little Rock, Arkansas. Repudiation of Scrip.

PITTERURG, April 17, 1849 The brokers to-day refused to receive on deposit, or o take in payment, the scrip issued by the cities of Pittiburg, Alleghany, and Alleghany county, as the tion. The Brokers consider it folly to make any sacrifice. The Councils of both cities meet to-night to adopt some measures to redeem the credit of their Corporation issues.

Pitt burg mari ets dull, and flour declining Cholera in New Orleans.

Mesers, Harbeck & Co., of this city, received yester day, the following telegraphic despatch, dated

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, 1849. Captain Albert Bliven, of ship Republic, of New York, was attacked by cholera, and died. He was a native of Westerly, R. I., and as highly esteemed by all who

Fieights to Liverpool are 9-16ths.

Organization of the Board of Commission-

ers on Mexican Claims. WASHINGTON, April 17, 1849 Tie Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to settle Mexican claims, met yesterday atternoon,

and organized, Mr. Smith being absent. The Intelligencer announces that the sittings of the Board will be held daily, to receive papers, applications,

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1849. The Washington Foundry on Camden street, was burned down this morning.

Sales of flour have been made this morning, at \$4 25 per barrel. No change in other articles usually spoken of in the market

En Route for California, &c.

ALBANY, April 17, 1849.
The Boston cars brought about seventy emigrants on heir way to California. They leave for the west tonorrow morning, and go by way of Fort Independence Hver and Thompson : re here creating excitement.

Privature 17, 1849.

Privature 18, April 17, 1849.

Flour—There is a steady trade demand, but large sales could not be made except at a decline—\$337½ a \$3.44, cover the quotations. Grain—There is a large quantity of wheat in the market, and holders being anxious to sell, would accept easier rates. Provisions— The market for pork is unchanged, either as regards price or demand. The shipments of four, east, by ca-nal, for the last week, have amounted to 7,500 bbls.

nal, for the last week, have amounted to 7.500 bbls.

Baltimore, April 17, 1849.

There is a fair demand for flour, and the market is firm. The sales are 1500 barrels, including Howard street and City Mills at \$4 25; rye flour is dull at \$2 75 a \$2 87\frac{1}{2}; yellow meal is quoted at \$2 50, with steady sales. Grain—The market is firm for corn, and a moderate inquiry prevails at 48 a 50 cents for Maryland yellow, and 44 a 45 cents for white. In wheat a steady business is doing at 89 a 92 cents for prime red. Some parcels of choice family white were taken at \$1 1\$\frac{1}{2}\$; ryemains dull at \$5 cents. Provisions—The sales are mostly confined to the supply of the trade. Shoulders are quoted at 4 a 5 cents; lard in barrels and kegs, at 6\frac{1}{2}\$ a 7\frac{1}{2}\$; and western mess beef at \$11 50; piga are sciling at \$5 50 per 100 bs. Groceeries remain witbout material change. Sales New Orleans molasses at 26 a 28 cents, and do sugar at 3\frac{1}{2}\$ a 5 cents. Hemp is quoted scarce and firm. Whiskey, with moderate business, is 20\frac{1}{2}\$ a 21 cents.

Pelice Intelligence.

business, is 20% a 21 cents.

Police Intelligence.

A Dishonest Drug Clerk.—Officers Rice and Eleke, of the 2d ward police, arrested, yesterday, a young man by the name of. Michael H. Scanlon, on a charge of stealing at different times, 55 ounces of quinine, value at \$3 per ounce, the property of Leeds & Hazzard, wholesale druggists, No. 121 Maiden lane. This young man, it seems, was formerly a clerk in their employ, and since that time has been engaged in several other drug staves. In one place the proprietor of the store suspected he was dishonest, and gave him his discharge; since which time he has been visiting the other drug stores; under the pretence of seeing the clerks of the above store, he was in the habit of calling at, and going down stairs under the pretence of going into the yard, instead of which he used to steal as many bottles of quinine as he could conveniently carry in his pocket. On this article being missed, suspicion fell at once upon the accused; and the next call he made was yesterday, and a watch was kept on his movements in the cellar, when he was detected in breaking off a small padioc, on a box which contained bottles of quinine, for the purpose of purioning more of the property. This circumstance was sufficient evidence to cause the arrest of the accused, and Justice Lothrop committed him to prison for trial.

Anvest of a Boarding House Thief.—Officer Davis, of the 8th ward police, arrested, yesterday, a young man by the name of William Smith, on a charge of putting up at a boarding house and robbing the boarders of several hundred dollars. A portion of the property was recovered, and the accused was locked up for trial.

An Assault by Soldiers on Police Officers.—Officers Mincho and Gardner, of the 6th ward police, arrested, yesterday, a deserter from Fort Hamilton, and conveyed him back to his quarters at the Fort. The officers made a sudden attack on the two officers and beat them when down in a most cowardly and brutal manner.—This outrageous attack was made in order to revenge

General Sessions.

General Sessions.

Before the Recorder, and Aldermen Fitzgerald and Hatfield.

Aran. IT.—Trial of a Boarding House Keeper for Grand Larceny.—Joseph Corson, who keeps a sailors' boardilg house at No. 37 Cherry street, was placed on his trial for grand larceny. The complainant in this case is a sailor, named Nicholas Henry, belonging to the United States Navy. He alleges that, on the 13th of October last, he had stolen from him \$49, in gold coin, and clothing worth "one hundred dollars and more." Being placed upon the stand as a witness for the people, Henry stated that, about six months ago, he came from Norfolk, in the soliconer Columbia, and, on arriving here, he employed a cabman to take him to the Sailor's Home. The cabman, however, drove to Corson's, where, as the witness swears, he saw an old waman, to whom he gave \$40 in gold coin, two bags of clothes, a hammock, and a latt-box. These articles, says the witness, I toid her to keep safely, as I was going to Boston; I came back in about three days, and asked Mr. Corson for my money and clothes; he toid me that he had never seen me before; I did not get my clothes; have seen Corson often since; he wanted to make it up; he came this morning, and said that he would give the amount of my clothes and money, if I would make it up; with him; I told him I could not do it; he has tried several times to make it up; I told him "No; you left me two or three weeks without a shirt te my back, and now the law must make it up;" I gave my clothes and money te an old woman like Corson's wife, in the passage way, the robbing place, I believe; when I went back for my things, Mr. Corson, Mrs. Corson's wife, in the passage way, the robbing place, I believe; when I went back for my things, Mr. Corson, Mrs. Corson's house and found there a due-bill in favor of Micholas Henry, which, it was said, held been deposited he said to he appeared that they did not know me, and that they did not know me, and that they did not know me, and the temperation; one of them was an officer of U. S.

She was the only person whom Henry could have seen in the hall at that early hour. The anidavit of Frederick Stewart was, by consent read. It corroborated the statements made by the last witness, Catharina Stewart. The counsel on both sides summed up the evidence, and the Recorder charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of "guilty of petit larceny only." Sentence this morning.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a

verdict of "guilty of petit larceny only." Sentence this morning.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a number of indictments, and eight prisoners were brought out and arraigned.

Model Artists.—Stephen Sheridan and John Roberts, as proprietors of an indecent exhibition, were indicted for misdemeanor in giving model artist exhibitions at No. 36 Canal street, in the establishment known as the Wallahalis. The complaint states, on the night of the 26th of March, at the above place, a number of males and females "placed themselves in attitudes and postures which were very indecent and lewed their persons being only covered with a thin netting, fitting tight to their skins, &c." The accused parties were brought sons being only covered with a thin netting, fitting tights to their skins, &c." The accused parties were brought up on a bench warrant. They plead guilty to the charge, and judgment was suspended on a promise being made by the prisoners that the indecent orthibitions should be at once abated.

Court adjourned till Wednesda mern ng at 11 o'clock.

Court adjourned till Wednesda mern ng ab 11 o'clock.

Common Pleas—Special Term.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

April 17.—Allmut vs. Browne—Order of reference granted, provided defendant stipulates to take short notice of hearing, and consents to one referee, if plaintiff desires, and pays plaintiff's costs of the term and resisting the motion.

Jumes Smith impleaded ads. Edward W. te.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff stipulates to try at next term, on payment of costs.

In the matter of the petition of Martha Fiak and o'hers.—Crder authorizing quardian to contract, & e.

Frederick A. Baboch vs. Havens, &c.—Order for publication in the newspapers.

GENERAL TERM. Before Judge Ingraham.

Arms. 17.—No cause being ready, the court adjourned

Armit 17.—No cause being ready, the court adjourned this morning.

Before Judge Daly.

Calkins vs. Alvord and others.—The jury rendered a verdict in this cause for the plaintiff for \$519 45-100.

Theodore Lent vs. Elias Hatfield.—This is an action of replevin, to try the title to the contents of a store on Broadway. The cause was only opened, when the court adjourned.

Notice to Advertisers. The next double sheet Herald will be published to norrow morning. Advertisers will please hand in their notices before nine o'clock this evening. It is new conceded on all sides, that the da ble sheet Herald is not only the cheapest, but the handsomest paper in America.

News for California.

The mall steamship Falcon, Captain Thompson, will leave on Thursday, for Chagres, with the mails for California. The double sheet Herald, of that morning will contain the latest news from all parts of the world, together with a complete list of the vessels that have sailed for the golden region of the West since the discovery of the mines. Single copies, in wrappers ready for mailing, two cents only.

Mails for Europe.

The mail steamship Hermann, (a sain Crabtree, will leave this port on Friday next, for Southampton and Bremen. The Weekly Herald, for circulation in Europe, printed in French and English, will be ready in time for her mails. Single copies, sixpence; annual subscription, four dollars—to include the postage.

years ago, the crown of a monarch, though full of jewela would have been exchanged for one of Knox's four dollar hats. Louis Philippe, the old Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria and sundry other monarchs in Europe, who were politely requested to "step out," find one of Knox's heavers a better \$t\$, and far safer than broken crowns.

KNOX, 128 Fulton st.

Brooklyn Flint Glass Ware at Auction. By Corlies, Haydock & Co., 35 William street.—April 1900, at 10 A.M., 600 packages of superior Flint Ghas, c ing of Tumblers, Lamps, Eowis, Nappies, Dishes, Jug quet Holders, &c. &c., among which are many new never before offered, of the above oelebrated manufact

of G. K. Averill, a printer, formerly edited a paper in Con-necticut. It is espected he is in some printing office in the New England States. Should this notice reach him, he will, by addressing a line to the Hon. D. D. Akin, of Quakerhill, Dutchess County, New York, hear of something to his ad-vantage. Exchange papers will please copy. People Wonder and Exclaim. How is it

possible to sell a whole suit of clothes, a fine Dress or Frock Coat, fancy cassimere or black Pants, fancy Vest, either silk satin or Marseilles, for 55, and Overcoats and Cloaks 2 to 310 also, a splendid assortment of Summer Clothing, the cheapest between here and California. Corner, Nassan associated and Beckman. Scott's Cheap Furnishing Store, No. 157

Fulton street.—Gentlemenin want of Shirts, Collars, Stocka, Gloves, and Hosisery, are invited to inspect this large assort-ment; It comprises every late style and fashion, and is effected at 20 per cent below ordinary prices, 167 Fulton street, two doors east of Broadway.

California Firearms.—Joseph & Hart, 72
Maiden lane, importers, manufacturers and dealers in Firearms, wish to call the attention of companies and others
bound for California, to a superior article, expressly adapted
to that trade, known as Hall's Car ines; loads at breech, cose
be fired twenty times in three minutes; light in weight, and
warranted to shoot balls 200 yards. They are used by the U.

A war and Navy, and highly valued by them. This arm eas

Phrenology — O. S. Fowler will give a free ecture, at Clinton Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o clock, adapted nore particularly to Woman, with hints on the management and training of children. Air. Fowler will lecture this even-ing at the same place, on Hereditary Descent. Scats 10 cts. Wigs and Hair Work.-Ladies and Gentle-

Wigs and Toupees -Batchelor's Wig Manu-

Apoplexy.—Of the folly of losing blood in this disease the world is beginning to be convinced. When resorted to in attacks of apopleay more injury than good results; for in this terrible infliction, it is not the quantity but the quality of the blood which occasions the apople it is mainly owing to a deposit from the blood which that Brandreth's Pills been often used, would have been carried out of the system entirely; because they have those energies in them which cannot be taken into the body without producing that per fact elementing of the blood which entirely prevents all sudden fatal consequences in those that use them. Many presons drop in apopleay, and, although immediately blod, die. Many are bled and recover; many are not bled and recover. Those who resort to be finally carried off by this complaint: those who resort to be finally carried off by this complaint: those who resort to be finally carried off by this complaint: those who resort to be finally carried off they me means so likely of a return; and, if they are faithfully used, will in all probability become as healthy as they ever were. This disease, remember, is caused by the sediment or impurity of the blook settling upon the liming of the blood viscels, and more especially of the blood-vessels of the brain. This produces a swelling of the veins, and consequently a pressure upon the brain. The only way of cure, therefore, is by evacuating the impurities for the blood-vessels, and takes that up; the Brandreth's Pills. Soon the blood reacts upon the sediment that lines the blood-vessels, and takes that up; the Brandreth's Pills. Soon the blood restate upon the brain. The finite that blood-vessels, and takes that up; the Brandreth's Pills. Soon the slood restate upon the brain that the whole system is priviled, and the health placed upon so soll as basis as not soon to be shaken by disease of any kind.

This is all once the blood the soon that we are obliged, for Apoplexy.—Of the folly of losing blood in his disease the world is beginning to be convinced. When

and the health placed upon so solid a basis as not soon to be shaken by disease of any kind.

This is all done by purely vegetable medicine. And it may be humiliating to our boasted reason that we are obliged, for the cure of our diseases, to resort to the same means with the lower order of creation; but if we find fault with such a lot, let us conquer our addiction to sensual appetites, and we will find the little necessary for the existence and continuation of life will raise us far above that portion of creation; that following the impulses of instinct can never be exalted by intelligence, or led astray by the sophisms of pride.

Brandreth's Fills are sold at 20c, per box, with fall directions, at 3d Broadway, principal office; at 3d Hudson street, near Canal; and at 27d Bowery. Be specially careful of counterfeits which abound. The genuins can always be certainly got as above.

inly got as above. COMMBRCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday, April 17-6 P. M. There was a trifling improvement to-day in the stock market, and most of the fancies advanced a fraction, At the first board, Farmers' Loan went up % per cont, Canton Co. M, Harlem M, Reading Railroad M, Eric Railrond 14, Erie 7s. 14, Long Island 14, Mohawk M. Eric Raliroad (old) fell off 1/2 per cent. There were large sales of Farmers' Trust in the morning, at the improvement, but the transactions in others were limited. Mohawk Railroad has advanced several per cent within the past few days, caused, no doubt, by the increased receipts of the company, and the near approach

of dividend time. At the second board, there was very little done in anything. The advance of the morning was sustained, and the market closed firm, with an upward tendency. The steamship Crescent City, for Chagres, carried

out \$175,000 in specie, principally small silver coins, om account of the government.

Money is decidedly easier. The banks discount more liberally, in anticipation of an immediate supply from Europe. The Europa, from Liverpool, with more than half a million of dollars, is nearly due. We shall probably get her news on Thursday. The steamer will

probably arrive on Saturday.

It has been officially announced that the cause of the State of New York will be opened for nevigation on Tuesday, the 1st day of May.

The Bank of New York has declared a dividend of five per cent for the last six months, payable on the 1st

The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank has declared a

dividend of five per cent, payable let of May.

The Cleveland (Ohio) and Pittsburgh Railroad, in com complation, is ninety-eight miles in length, fifty-one of